The Anaconda Standard.

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ANACONDA, MONTANA, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1897.

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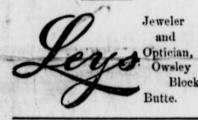
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The history of Suits wyoen in 1897, made up the same year, received at our store the month they were made. marked to sell at \$12.00, \$16.00 and \$18.00, lots they come in all sold, but four of a kind-moved to

Our \$9.85 Counter

All sold but one Sult of a kind. We have 50 just such Suits. They are all en the wind-up counter, just as good, just as desirable, as when they came to us. Your choice

Any of these Suits

A fit from this lot should there be one in it to mit you, means that you get a Suit of Clothes perfect in every respect at a price absolutely less than the cost of the material it contains. Do not cheat yourself by missing this greatest of chances.

1111

GANS & KLEIN

The Big Clothiers

Who Never Break a Promise

The Marvelous Riches of the New Klondyke Gold Fields.

WAS FOUND BY AN INDIAN

Every River in Alaska Filled With Gold -Millions Waiting for Miners to Come and Dig It Out-Richest Placer Ever Known.

Seattle, Wash., July 18.-The excitenent over the Clondyke mines is on the increase and hundreds of people are preparing to sail for Alaska. The steamer Portland, which brought down over \$1,000,000 in gold, will start on her return trip to-morrow and will be crowded to her utmost capacity. Conservative men who have been in the country claim there is room for hundreds of more men in Alaska. They admit that all of the fields in the vicinity of Clondyke have been taken, but every river in Alaska is, in their judgfilled with gold, which can be secured if the men are willing to risk he hardships. Inspector Strickland of the Canadian

nounted police, who came down on the Portland says: "When I left Dawson Portland says: "When I left Dawson City, a month ago, there were about 800 claims staked out, and there were between 2,000 and 3,000 people in there. I can safely say that there was about \$1,500,000 in gold mined last winter. The wages in the mines were \$15 a day, and the saw mill paid laborers \$10 a day. The claims now staked out will day. The claims now staked out will afford employment to about 5,000 men. I believe if a man is strong, healthy, and wants work, he can find employment at good wages. Several men worked on an interest, or what is termed a 'lay,' and during the winter realized from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a piece.

The mines are 55 to 100 miles from the Alaska boundary." A detachment of mounted police of the Northwest territory which passed through Seattle two years ago struck it rich. Five of the twenty guards re-turned on the Portland with gold amounting to \$200,000. The other fifteen remained in Alaska to engage in min-

Mrs. F. A. Gage, wife of the son of the secretary of the treasury, Lyman Gage, came down on the Portland. She went north on it at St. Michaels. She said in an interview: "This country is enormously rich. The present gold diggings are only a very small part of it, and there is little doubt that there are millions only waiting for the miners to come and dig it out. The men from the Clondyke are not the men to exaggerate, for I have talked with people whom I know to be truthful."

It is declared that there is no danger of food giving out, and reports to the contrary are not honest. The North American Transportation & Trading company will not allow a man to take any food north on the Portland, but it will guarantee to furnish him food for a year at less than \$400. He can secure such a guarantee before leaving this city, so that starvation will not be one of the difficulties to stare men in the

A letter received from Dawson City under date of June 18, contains many interesting facts. The writer, Arthur Perry, a well known citizen of Seattle, says: "The first discovery of gold on the Clondyke was made the middle of August, 1896, by George Cormack, on a creek contribution into the Clondyke. creek emptying into the Clondyke, on the south, called by the Indians, Bo-nanza. He found \$1.60 to the pan on a high rim, and after making the find known at Forty Mile, went back with two Indians and took out \$1,400 in three weeks with three sluice boxes. The creek was soon staked from one end to the other, and all the small gulches were also staked and recorded. About Sept. 10th a man by the name of Whipple prospected a creek emptying into the Bonanza on No. 7, above discovery, and named it Whipple Creek. He shortafterward sold out and the miners

When I first reached the new camp I was invited to the Dutcher boys, by Murph Thorp of Juneau and George Stewart from Stuck Valley, Washington, to go down in their shaft and pick a pan of dirt, as they had just struck rich streak. To my surprise it was \$283.50. In 14 pans of dirt they took out \$1.565 right in the bottom of the shaft, which was four by eight feet.

"March 20th, Clarence Berry took out \$200 to the pan. Jimmy McLaine took out over \$200 to the pan: Frank Phiscater took out \$135 to the pan. Four boys from Nanaimo took as high as \$125 to the pan. They were the first men to get a hole down to bedrock on

men to get a hole down to bedrock on the El Dorado and get pay.

'In fact big pans were being taken out on nearly every claim on the creek until one and two hundred dollar pans were common. April 13th Clarence Berry took in one pan 39 ounces, \$495. in two days panned out over \$1,200. April 14th we heard that some boys on No. 30 Eldorado had struck it rich and taken out \$800 in one pan This was the banner pan of the creek, and Charles Myers, who had the ground, told me that if he had wanted pick the dirt he could have taken it too ounces just as easy. "Jimmy McLaine took out \$11,000

during the winter just in prospecting the dirt. Clarence Berry and his partner, Anton Strander, panned out ab the same in the same manner. M Berry used to go down to the dumps every day to get dirt and carry it to the shanty and pan it herself. She has over \$6,000 taken out in that manner. Mr. Lippy from Seattle has a rich claim, and his wife has a sack of nuggets alone of \$6,000 that she has picked

on the dumps.
When the dumps were washed in the spring the dirt paid better than was expected. Four boys on a lay in Eldorado took out \$49,000 in four months. Frank Phiscater, who owned the ground, and had some men hired, cleared up \$94,000 for the winter. Mr. Lippy, so I am told, has cleared up \$54,000. Louis Rodes, Bonanza, has cleaned up \$40,000. Clarence Berry and Antone Strander have cleaned up \$130,-006 for the winter. This is probably the richest placer ever known in the world. They took it out so fast and so much of it, that they did not have time to weigh it with gold scales. They took steelyards and all the syrup cans were filled."

Imprisoned Miner Released.

Phoenix. Ariz., July 18.-James Stevens, sitions the imprisoned miner, was rescued from the Mammoth mine this morning after north.

an imprisonment of 14 days. At 7 o'clock this morning at a depth of 125 feet the miners broke into the drift where Stevens had been confined. Stevens is frightfully emaciated and has lost fully 70 pounds during his confinement, but his mind is clear. He stated that he had thought of suicide to end his awful wait. He had eaten his lunch before the cave-in came, and has since had nothing to cat. Of water he had a gallon, which was consumed in three days. His candles lasted two days, during which he managed to open up a connection with the filled in stock, thus

TRADE WITH HAWAII.

securing purer air.

United States Commerce Growing in Sales to the Island.

Washington, July 18.-Hawaiian com merce during the last 10 years is the subject of a circular just issued by the department of agriculture. The paper was division of foreign markets, under the direction of Secretary Wilson. The facts set forth bear directly upon the current decision of the annexation of the Ha-waiian islands to the United States, and are as follows. The comparison of statistics shows that the United States con trols 30 per cent, of the entire trade of the islands. The total value of exports and imports of Hawaii for 1896 was \$21,578,788 of which about two-thirds, \$15,515,230, Was the value of goods exports. The average of exports of the 10 years, 1887-1897, was \$11,052,141, and of imports \$5,422,459, leaving an average balance of \$5,629,681 in favor of the exports. Of this traffic 91,20 per cent. was with the United States during the first five years of the decade, and in the second five years the lead of this country over other countries was increased to 91.92 per cent. Another impression of the situation may be gained from the statement that our trade with the islands in 1896, according to Hawaiian statistics, reached \$20,294,306, the largest amount ever recorded, while the highest figures previously were for 1850, when a total of

\$18,332,631,80 was reported. The United States, however, does not yet hold so high a position in furnishing goods for Hawaii as in the taking of the products of the islands. Of the average of the exports for 10 years, nearly \$11,000,000 a year, the United States has bought practically all. Only one-half of 1 per cent, has been sold to other countries. Of the goods purchased by Hawaii on the other hand the United States furnishes only about three-fourths.

However, it is chiefly in our sales to the islands that trade is growing. The annual average of these sales for the five years, 1887-191, was \$4.376,312, but for 1891-1896 it was \$4,05,27.5 while the exports to Hawaii for the last year amounted to \$5,464,208, nearly a million dollars more than for

any previous year.
The goods from Hawaii to the United States are mainly agricultural products, while the shipments in the other direc-tion, except breadstuffs, are chiefly manufactured. Our imports of sugar make the largest item in the trade, while our im-ports of rice come next. Next in order are our exports of breadstuffs, cotton goods, fertilizers, machinery, lumber, to-bacco, wire and chemicals. It is noticea-ble that shipments of American live stock, meats, apples and corn amount to very little. Prior to 1856, when the first reciprocity treaty was made between the United States and Hawaii, their total commerce average was only \$1,950,496. Since that date a comparative growth has brought the total to more than five

imes that amount.
Figures are furnished for the first 10 months of the fiscal year 1897 as compared with the same period of 1896. They show large increases in the import items of The other countries whose trade

SWINDLERCAUGHT

WORKED NEW YORK JEWELERS FOR BIG MONEY.

Had Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Jewels and Pawa Tickets on His Person When Arrested.

New York, July 18.-William A. Bellwood a well-known dealer in antique and rare goods at 1,332 Walnut street, Philadelphia, who rents an extensive suite of rooms at the Plaza hotel here, is under arrest at police headquarters be charged with having swindled Marcus Co. jewelers, of this city, out of jewelfy valued at many thousands. The arrest was made on Saturday and in police count to-day the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the Central office detectives It was decided to arrest Bellwood and on Saturday he was taken into custedy on Broadway. On his person the defec he had received \$13,960. Of this amount Co. and \$6,500 on jewelry which he claimed to own himself. The total number of pawn tickets recovered was 42 and 12 of them represented the Marcus goods Bellwood admitted his guilt as far as the goods received from Marcus & Co. were concerned, and said his downfall was due to gambling on the race tracks To-day the prisoner's wife surrendered a beautiful necklace composed of pears, amethysts and crystals, valued at about \$1,000; a double linger ring and an antique brooch set with a topaz in the center and pear-shaped gems of every description in three rows with three pendant pearls. Mrs. Bellwood, who speaks no English, claimed that the jewelry is her own private property.

To Celebrate Logan Day.

Chicago, July 18.-One of the most elab rate features of Logan day will be the magnificent pyrotechnic display and re-ception at the Coliseum gardens and Coliseum proper in the evening following the unveiling of the great statue of General Logan on the lake front. Chairman Harper, of the committee of arrangements ing in Chicago, asking them to co-operate and it has been arranged for a grand pubite reception following the fireworks dis-play, when hundreds of thousands of cld-soldiers will be given an opportunity to

A Rush for the Mines.

San Francisco, July 18.—The clerks in the office of the Alaska Commercial company were kept busy yesterday answering questions and giving out maps and cir-culars descriptive of the Clondyke mining region. While a great majority of the men who made inquiries were laborers, not a few came who cecupy lucrative po-sitions in this city, but who hope to acquire fortunes more quickly in the far

WATER MEASUREMENTS

Important Hydrographic Work Under Way in Montana.

MANTLE'S GREAT FIGHT

His Successful Effort to Secure Lower Lumber Duties for the People of the West-Reorganization of Democratd Congressional Committee.

Washington, July 15.-During the past two years Director S. M. Emery of the lozeman experiment station has been op-operating with the United States peological survey in the matter According to the director's report he conducted regular measurements of the Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin, West Gallatin and Middle creek last season This seison work has been extended fellowstone, Shields, Missouri, and Sour Dough. Professor trigation engineer of the Boze-

man station, is kept busy nearly all the time on this work. In a letter addressed by Director Emery to the Montana senators he says: "We are devoting to our work personal property, apparatus, etc., valued at \$1.000 or more. Much of our work will be the fitting for market of range cattle and sheep. I am advised that the current year's appropriation for the hydrographic department of the survey has been doubled, and that there is now appropriated \$25,000 for this work." The local director has therefore urged that the sum appor-

tioned to the use of the Montana sta-tion be coubled. "In the event of securing this sum." says Mn Emery, "we will carry our 'we will carry our work enough farther to fully compen-sate the department for the additional sum asled. We particularly desire to sum asied. We particularly desire to carry our work into the Bitter Root, Sun and Lower Missouri rivers. The present mining development of the state was formerly characterized by Col. Martin Maginnis as 'hen-scratch-Thus might the present agricul-development of Montana be n if as compared to what it will he the level lands of the state

ded to the waters which now enators interested themselves natter. They found that there in no increase in the total ap-tion for the hydrographic work survey. Next they urged upon ector of the geological survey increase the amount set off for that he increase the amount set off for work t the Mentana station. The director however, has made all ar-rangements to continue the work along the same lines as last year. The plans have been approved by the sec-retary of the interior and letters of instruction forwarded. The work will be enducted in co-operation with Professor Beach of Bozeman as be-In a letter to Senator Mantle Direc-

tor Walcott says: "You will appreciate that only a small amount of the \$50,000 appropriated for hydrographic work in the United States can be used in any given area unless there is some specific problem that will be of material assistance over a considerable reassistance over a considerable remountains and sub-humid elt of the Mississippi valley. Unde he present appropriation the surve s gauging rivers of the Eastern and Atlantic states, the Pacific coast and the Northwestern states, including work of investigating the surface and underground water supply of the arid and semi-arid region. This hydrographic work is a great one and the demand for its extension will come in due time. I decided at the time of the last increased appropriation to let the work speak for itself by showing what could be done with a comparatively small appropriation. If the re-turns prove to be of value I think the request for larger appropriations should come from the people through

Montana during the coming summer. He will reach Butte and Anaconda in August. He is now on Long Island ound writing his annual report. As before stated in these dispa dispatches.

the war department has ordered a survey of the Upper Yellowstone near Glendive. This is for the purpose of ascertaining what work is necessary to improve the navigation of the river so as to per-Senator Mantle that if the report is favorable \$5,000 will be set aside for the work of improvement. This sum will be a part of the unexpended balance of \$11.000 still held by the war department for the improvement of the Yellowstone.

The success of Charles M. Webster in being nominated collector of internal re-enue at Helena was a vrey great blow to cheery Tom Miller, secretary of the republican state committee of Montana who had decrived bimself with the hope that he would succeed. A month ago Miller thought he had what politicians call a "lead pipe einch" on the place, and would not have given a cent to have The new collector was in the city when he was nominated, and was greatly de-lighted at his new dignity. He has called World bureau here, and secured tips on his duties, which he has learned are well compensated and not arduous. Senator Teller and Senator Mantie have

shown great independence of old party lines during their effort to secure lower lumber duties for the people of the West. The fight made by them in the senate, first for free lumber and then for cheaper lumber, was a very gallant one, thor oughly deserving of success. The battle was an uncommonly spirited one and gave the republican leaders one of the knottiest subjects they were called on to

nent republican lumberman, who has been greatly interested in the proposed reduction of the lumber duty and did a great deal of work to bring it about, has left for home. Just before his departure he addressed a letter to Senator Mantle thanking him for his efforts to secure free

white pine lumber to the people of the United States. Mr. Hill says:
"Never did a general have more loyal support from his staff than you gave Senator Teller, and the one dollar duty which was voted by the senate was a victory for that day at least for which you fairly for that day at least for which you fairly

of personal gratitude to you for your effort. The stand which the phalanx of silver republicans has taken on this subsilver republicans has taken on this sub-ject will bring them thousands of friends among the common people whom they are serving, and I shall be glad at all times to make known to them a knowledge of that service that they may know their friends. I wish to congratulate you upon the manful and effective appeal you made to the democrats to vote the one dollar duty, indicating your canacity to meet duty, indicating your capacity to meet new situations and cover them by imme-diate action. You easily disposed of Sentor Spooner's comparison between lum ber and wool. The production of one is to destroy and the production of the other is to create. Where the heavy pine forests have stood and nothing but the stumps now remain, the main use to which quite a section of country is being put is grazing. Sheep are making white the slopes which have been devastated

by the axe of the lumberman. In the nature of things the democratic congressional committee will have the burden of the work of the campaign of 1898. It is a by-election and both branches of congress are admitted to be at stake in the contest. Chairman Jones and the national committee will actively partici-pate in the work of the congressional committee, but, according to precedent, the direct management will fall on the As all three silver parties have a joint interest in the success of silver candidates at the next elections, it has been sug-gested that some populists and silver republicans be placed on the democratic congressional committee to render unity of action more certain. The committee is supposed to be comprised of one democrat But there are 15 states that have no dem ocrats in congress. The suggestion has been made that in states which have no democratic senators or representatives, but do have either silver republicans or populists in congress, that the the latter be recognized to recommend a member of the committee. This would give a very creditable minority representation both these parties on the committee. states which would have such representatives would be Montana, Colorado, Nevado, Idaho, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. The work of organizing the committee for the 1898 campaign is now in

Delegate Mark Smith has reintroduced his bill to admit Arizona into the union He concedes that there is no hope of suc cess with the measure. The gold standard administration is determined to keep all the territories out on the ground that they would only serve to swell the number of "undesirable states."

CROCKER'S CAREER First Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Who Died Yesterday.

San Francisco, July 18.-Charles Crocker, first vice president of the Southern Pacific railroad, who died yesterday at San Mateo, was born in Sacramento, .1854. His father. Charles Crocker, the millionaire railroad projecter was a native of New York, but in 1849 came to California. The railroad magnate gave his son a good education, and desir-ing him to master the business he was destined to follow, placed him at the age of 21 as a clerk in the office of the divi-sion superintendent on the Oakland wharf. Here he worked faithfully for what, Here he worked lattitudy for the same pay the other clerks received. Then, after a trip to Europe, he served as clerk in the general freight office of the Southern Pacific in this city. To further advance him the office of third vice president was created and conferred upon him. From this he rose to be first vice president. His father having the he subsequently managed the estate, val-ued at more than \$20,000,000. He was pop-

INDIANS

THREE MORE CHEYENNES IMPLI-CATED IN HOOVER'S MURDER.

The Attempt to Arrest Them May Lead to Serious Trouble-Wandering From the Reservation.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Miles City, Mont., July 18.—County At-torney Porter and Sheriff Gibbs arrived from Cheyenne Indian agency after in vestigating the circumstances and evi-Indians implicated in the murder of John Hoover, the sheep herder employed by John B. Eninger, over whose death occurred the late Indian trouble. From the evidence adduced from the late investigation Sheriff Gibb will leave tomorrow morning to arrest three other Indians implicated with Stanley in the nurder of Hoover. The Indians in the off the reservation, making hostile dem-onstrations against settlers, and the agent seems to lack ability to control them. If the Indians are not disarmed it is thought

Struck It Rich.

Portland, Ore., July 18.—Russell Mont-gomery, a United States naval cadet, who disappeared from Annapolis over a year igo, has been heard from in Alaska. He rites to his father, J. B. Montgomery, well-known capitalist of this city, that e has taken a claim in the famous Clon dyke district and is now working it suc-cessfully. Young Montgomery failed in his examinations at Annapolis, which fact so humilated him that he left Anhim, and although his father used every effort to find his son, nothing has been heard from him until the letter from Alaska was received.

Important Grain Suit.

Tacoma, Wash., July 18.—A suit was be can in the superior court here to-day which, if successful, will result in a great portion of the grain heretofore shipped from Portland before brought to tide-water at this city. Incidentally the suit will also determine the constitutionally last session of the legislature. The suit last session of the legislature. The session of the last session o per ton from any point delivered at Ta-coma. The Oregon Railway & Navigation that rate, but refuses to bill through ugh both the Northern Pacific and t Northern will accept their prorata of the legal rate.

Entombed in a Mine.

Capetown, South Africa, July 18.—Reports from Kimberly state that several Europeans and 50 natives were entombed as the result of an accident at the De-beors mine last night. Twenty natives were rescued. There is little hope of efshare the honors. There is also a sense | feeting a rescue of the others.

THE TIME HAS ARRIVED

Call for a Convention of County School Superintendents.

FOR IMPROVED METHODS

An Effort to Advance the Cause of Rural Education in Montana Superintendent Carleton States the Case To Meet August 27.

Special Dispatch to the Standard. Helena, July 18 .- E. A. Carleton, state superintendent of public instruction, has issued a call for a convention of county superintendents of schools to meet in Helena Aug. 27. The object of the convention will be the adoption of measures designed to improve the country schools of Montana. Superintendent Carleton believes that

been attended with success. The following letter explaining the objects of the proposed meeting will be addressed by Superintendent Carleton Monday to each county superintendent

next, it will be possible to grade a large share of the country schools

where before the effort could not have

of schools within the state: To County Superintendents: The following circular letter is issued in the be-lief that the time has come in Mon-tana to make an effort to advance the cause of education in our rural schools. Concerted effort on the part of county superintendents, the teachers in our rural schools, boards of school trustees and all others interested in the work, will, we think, be productive of good. How to secure lower terms better How to secure longer terms, better teachers and a more thorough and reg-ular supervision of the ungraded schools of the state are some of the questions to be considered. The ques-tion of adopting a course of study for the rural schools must not be over-looked. We believe an elastic course can be adopted with great profit.

We believe, also, that pupils should be graduated from country schools after completing the prescribed course of study, and a diploma given to the graduates. Under the conditions now existing in the country school, there seems to be little incentive for the boys or girls to continue in school for a long period. The result is that they leave

the schools ought to be lengthened. To see what can be done in this direction, a meeting of the county superintendents of the state is hereby called to meet in Helena Aug. 27, 1897. All county superintendents are expected to be present. The expenses of the trip should be paid by the county through the board of county commissioners, and in no case should the county superintendent pay the expenses of this meet-WANTED

WANTED

WANTED

WANTED

EYENNES IMPLIER'S MURDER.

In no case should the county superintendent pay the expenses of this meeting. You are carnestly requested to thoroughly consider, in the meantime, the questions to be discussed at this meeting, the first of its kind ever called in Montana, so that you may come prepared to intelligently and effectively state your views upon the subject. You will request and invite your school boards, teachers and all others interstate your views upon the subject. You will request and invite your school boards, teachers and all others interested in having larger and better schools in the country to attend this convention. If, however, such cannot end, write or interview those upon subject and ascertain their views. In this way you will learn wherein particular schools need improvement and what plans are suggested for the

improvement of the same This convention ought to, and will, productive of much good in other The county superintendents of pervision of the county superintendents will be learned, and an opportunity be afforded of unifying and improving the methods of county supervision. This convention will be a great help to each county superintendent and to each person who enters into the work of the convention with a spirit of willthe schools of his or her county. Use the teacher will receipt to the district the press, as well as the mail, in com-municating with your people. The books received, and at the close of the press of Montana has always stood for whatever is best for public schools, and it will assist, I am sure, in any carnest effort to give to our boys and girls on the farm a longer and better school. Not that the country schools are inferior, but that they can, and ought to be improved, is the text.
Other important questions will be

considered at this convention, such as

the time and manner of holding county institutes, and a general plan of work for institutes will be determined upon. A great deal of inquiry has been ade regarding the manner or ordering school books. The price lists books you have already received from this office. From this price list you will learn the names of the books and the names and address of the publish-ers, and the three several prices of the same. You should not forget that the text-book law does not go into e until Sept. 1, 1897, and therefore free book district is compelled to buy any books until that time. The books will be sold in only one town in each county of the state, probably at the The mailing price of the books in Chicago is the same as the retail price in Montana, so that the books may be ordered by mail from Chicago if they cannot be obtained from the county dealer. After the law goes into effect the books should, we think, in justice to the local dealers, be purchased from them, except in free ook districts.

In free book districts the board of trustees, in conjunction with the coun-ty superintendent and teacher, should carefully prepare a complete list of the different books, and the number of each kind and grade, that will be recach kind and grade, that will be required to fully supply the pupils and teachers of the schools. When the list is made up it can be forwarded to the publishers in Chicago with directions to send the books, by freight, to the clerk of the school board of the district. In this way the district gets the benefit of the wholesale price F. O. B.

Chicago, which is a great advantage over districts not adopting free books. Any number of free book districts might unite and send one order to Chicago and divide the freight. The greatest care must be exercised in making up the list of books to the end that a sufficient supply of the right kind of books be secured, and also that no district orders a large number of books that it does not need.

Under the optional free text book law passed by the last legislature we estimate that about one third of the pupils of the state will, after september first next, have their pooks furnished free. While there is no commission in the matter or legal chilespuision in the matter or legal obliga-tion, still we think it is only fair that pupils in free book districts should surrender their old books to the Frustres in consideration of their having the use of the new books without cost. If this is done the free book districts If this is done the free book districts will be enabled to secure the benefit of the exchange prices. The success or failure of the optional free text book law will depend almost entirely upon the manner in which the books are allowed to be used by the pupils, and the manner in which the books will be allowed to be used depends upon the rules and regulations to be adopted by the school trustees. In section Superintendent Carleton believes that the ungraded schools of the state are being neglected and that if the county superintendents act together much can be accomplished in the way of placing them nearer the standard of the city schools that have the advantage of daily supervision. It is his desire to grade the country schools so far as is practicable. Now that there will be uniformity of text books in the public schools of the state from Sept. 1, next, it will be possible to save as the case may be required for the use of the pupils attending school in such school district; and such text books shall be loaned to the pupils of such public schools, free of charge, such public schools, free of charge, subject to such rules and regulations as to care and custody as the board of

subject to such rules and regulations as to care and custody as the board of education or school trustees shall prescribe; provided, that pupils may purchase at cost any of the text books so furnished when desired by them."

Section 12 of the provides: "That for the purpose of raising money to pay for school books which may be furnished to pupils free by any district adopting free text books a special levy on the taxable property of said district shall be made by the county commissioners of the county on estimates furnished by the school trustees of the district, if the money received from the district from the general fund be insufficient, and said levy shall be made within thirty days from and after the adoption of said free text books in any district that has by majority vote adopted the same, and when so made the tax levied shall be collected in the same manner as other taxes are collected."

Before any free books are distributed to the pupils of any district it is the imperative duty of every board of school trustees to hold a meeting and to adopt rules and regulations governing the use of text books. When adopted these rules should be printed on slips of paper of a size to admit of being pasted on the inside of the front cover of the books. Such rules should be simple and comprehensive, so that every pupil can fully understand them and know what his or her responsibility is as to the proper use of the

or girls to continue in school for a long period. The result is that they leave the school at a very early age to go to work upon the farm or eisewhere, or to attend the city graded schools.

The country schools need, and deserve, to be improved, and the terms of the schools ought to be lengthened. To see what can be done in this direction, a meeting of the county superintendents of the state is hereby called to meet in Helena Aug. 27, 1897. All county superintendents are expected to be present. The expenses of the trip

Pupils who comply with these rules re allowed to use books without are allowed to use books charge.

moted from one grade to another the books in use by them must be re-turned to the teacher before new ones

All books must be returned to the teacher at the close of the school term or whenever the pupil leaves school.

Teachers will be held responsible for the enforcement of these rules and are required to notify the district clerk

and parents or guardian in writing of the loss, destruction or injury of any of the books by pupils. Parents and guardians will be re-quired to make good any loss of books or any injury to the same while in the hands of the pupils.

All books when not in use by the pupils shall be kept in a book case

provided for that purpose by the disrict board.

At the commencement of the school

school and before her salary for the last month shall be paid she must re-ceive from the clerk a receipt for all books with which she is properly are situated at considerable distance from towns or settlements it would be better, probably, for the books to be left with the district clerk at the

of the term, otherwise the books might be lost or stolen. We recommend that the books be

covered. Paper is the cleanest and makes the best covering. You will acquaint your teachers, school officers and the people gener-

school officers and the people generally of your county with the matters contained in this letter.

E. A. CARLETON.
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ENDEAVORERS IN THE PARK. Over Three Thousand Visitors to the Na tional Wonderland.

tional Wonderland.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo., July 12.—
There are about 180 Christian Endeavorets in the park. A small contingent arrived yesterday and the remainder have been coming in on special trains all afternoon. From now until the 2d almost 2,000 are booked to make a tour of the park.

Throughout the park ample and sufficient arrangements have been made for the reception of the Christian Endeavorers and no hitches or uncomfortable complications are possible. The delegates now in the park are from Connecticut and New Jersey.

The troops in the interior of the park, will act as essort under the command of Captain Erwin. While the Endeavorers are in the park Colonel Young will be